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STANDARD ATLAS
OF

EDWARDS COUNTY

ILLINOIS

INCLUDING
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

— MAP OF THE STATE UNITED STATES AND WORLD. —

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

GEN. A. DELE & CO.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

124 VAN BUREN ST.
CHICAGO.

1907

1786.19

+F Ogle, George A. & Co
896295 Standard atlas of Edwards county,
.642 Illinois, including a plat book of the
villages, cities and townships of the
county, map of the state, United States and
world. Patrons directory, reference
business directory and departments
devoted to general information, analysis
of the system of U.S. land surveys, digest
of the system of civil government, etc.
Chicago, 1907 55, xxi pp

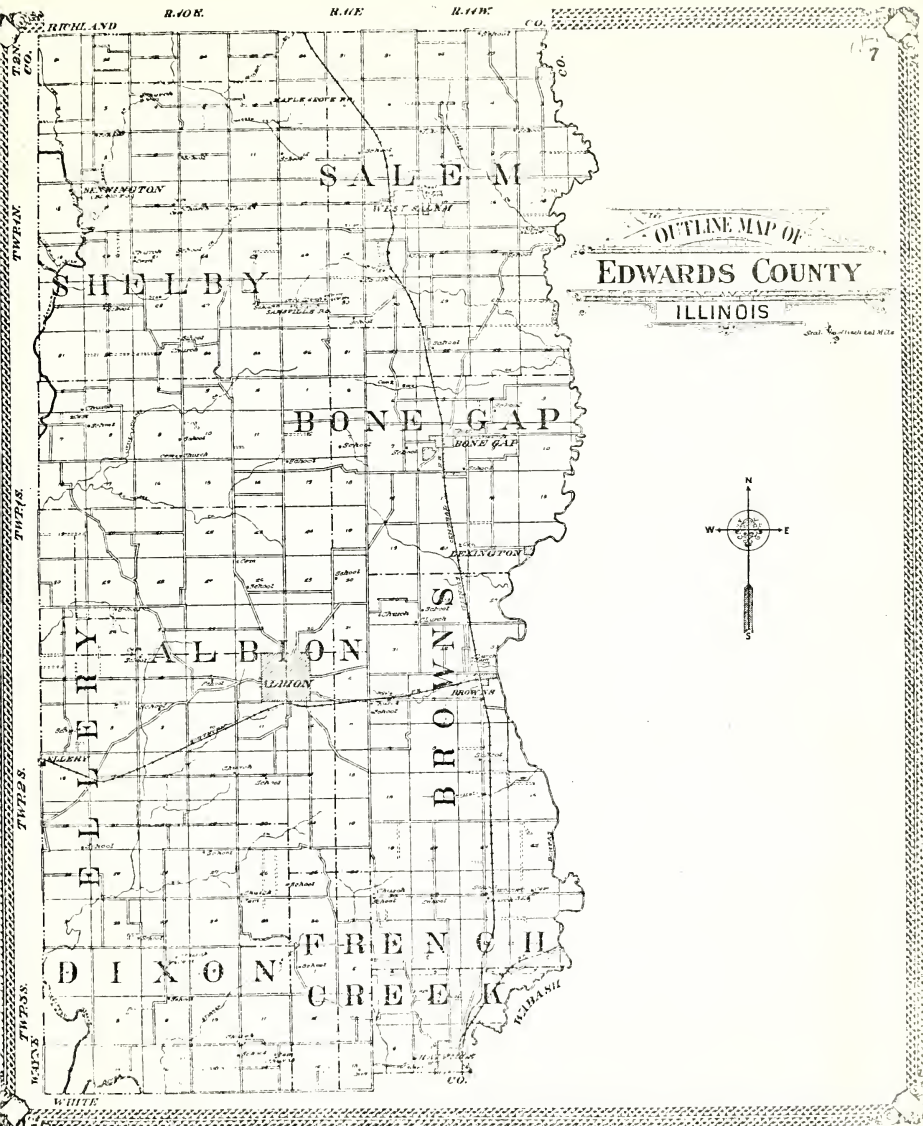
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
TITLE PAGE.....	3	ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS, Supplement	I-II
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	5	DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT..... Supplement	III-VI
OUTLINE MAP OF EDWARDS COUNTY.....	7	GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS..... Supplement VII-VIII	
MAP OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.....	34-35	ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED..... Supplement X-XXII	
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.....	38-39		
MAP OF THE WORLD.....	42-43		
PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY OF EDWARDS COUNTY.....	45		
ILLUSTRATIONS.....	49		

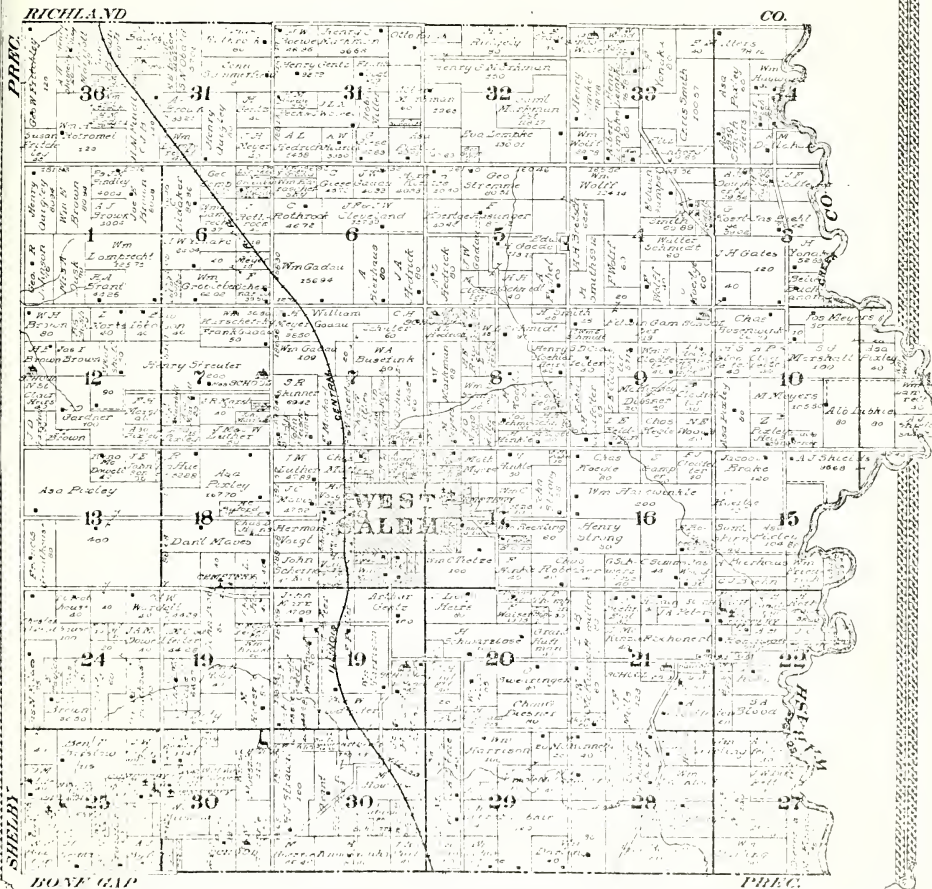
EDWARDS COUNTY INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
ALBION, PLAT OF.....	26-27	EDWARDS COUNTY, OUTLINE MAP OF.....	7
ALBION PRECINCT.....	19	ELLERY, PLAT OF.....	31
BENNINGTON, PLAT OF.....	27	ELLERY PRECINCT.....	22-23
BLOOD P. O., PLAT OF.....	27	FRENCH CREEK PRECINCT.....	15
BROWNS, PLAT OF.....	13	GRAYVILLE, PLAT OF.....	31
BROWNS PRECINCT.....	13	LEXINGTON, PLAT OF.....	27
BONE GAP, PLAT OF.....	30-31	SALEM PRECINCT.....	9
BONE GAP PRECINCT.....	11	SHIPLEY PRECINCT.....	22-23
DIXON PRECINCT.....	17	WEST SALEM, PLAT OF.....	30





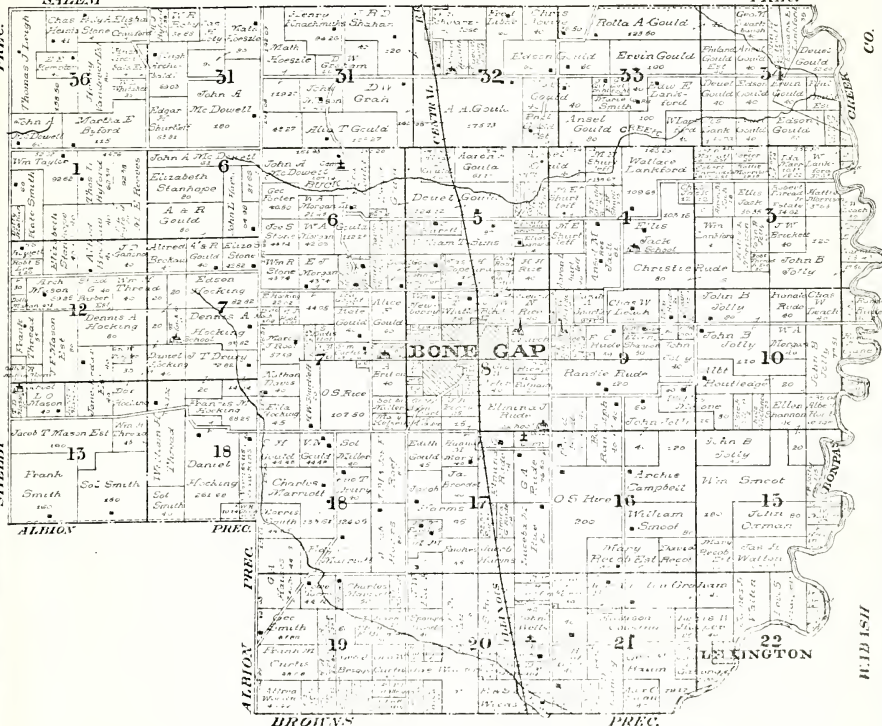
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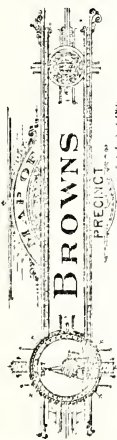


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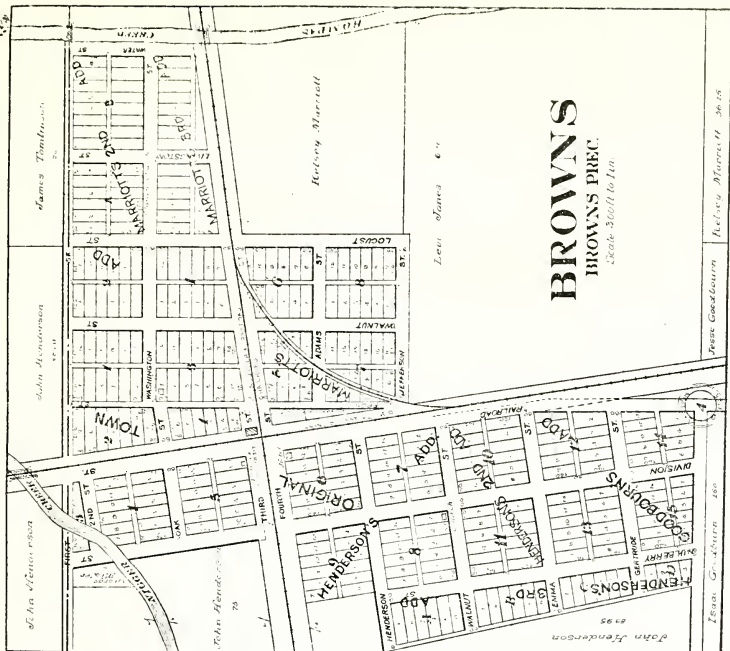
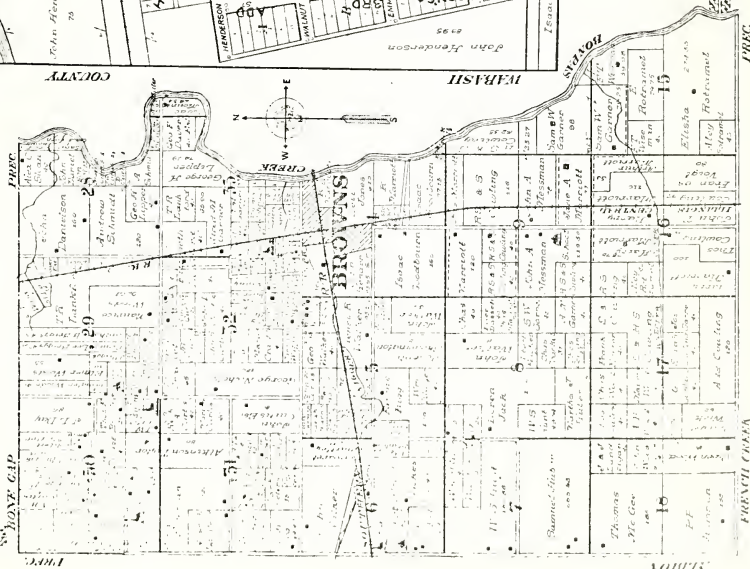
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Part of Townships 1&2 South Range 14 West of the 2nd PM.

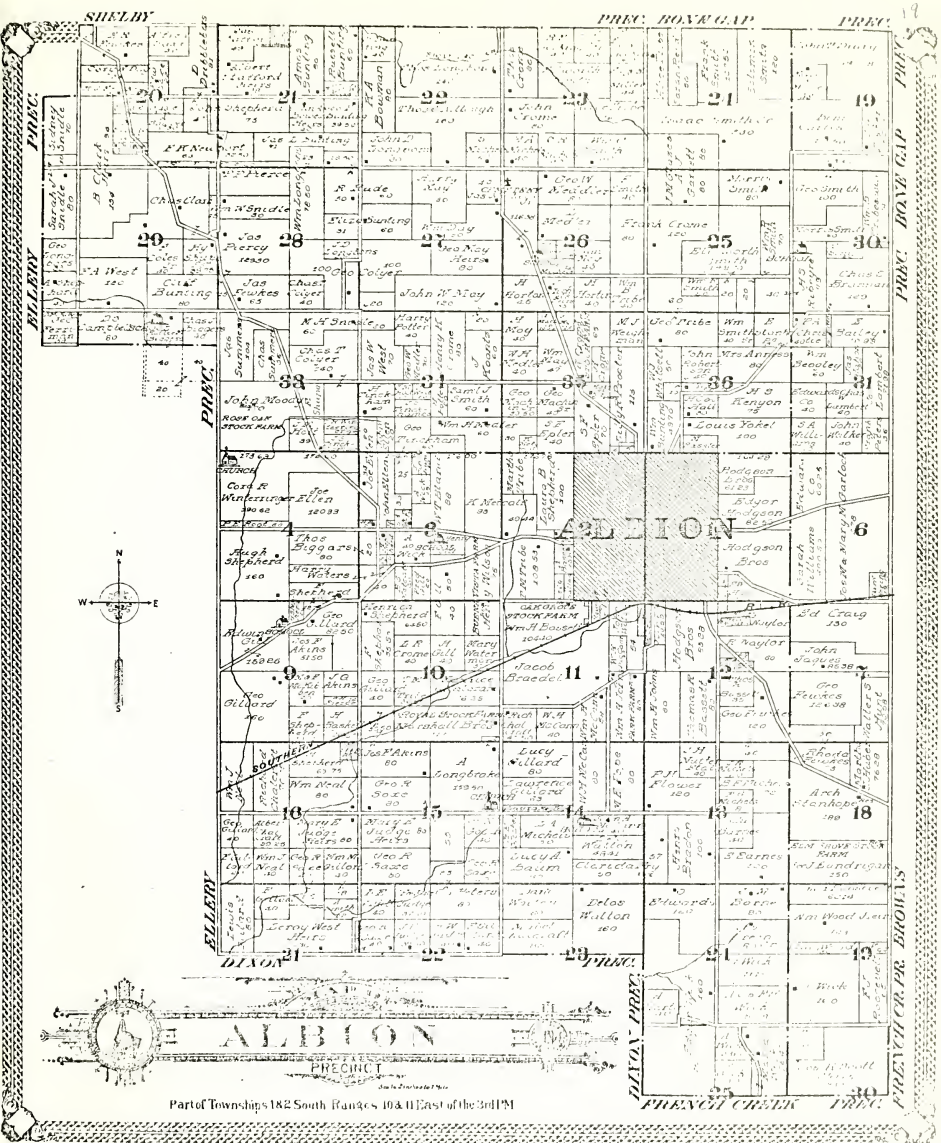




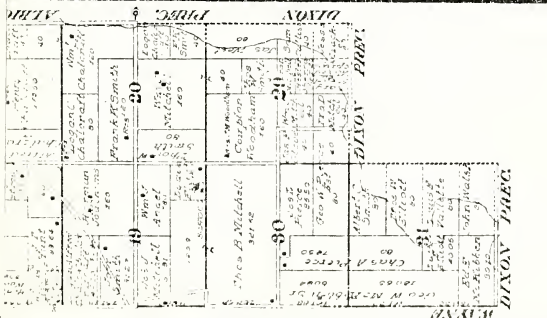
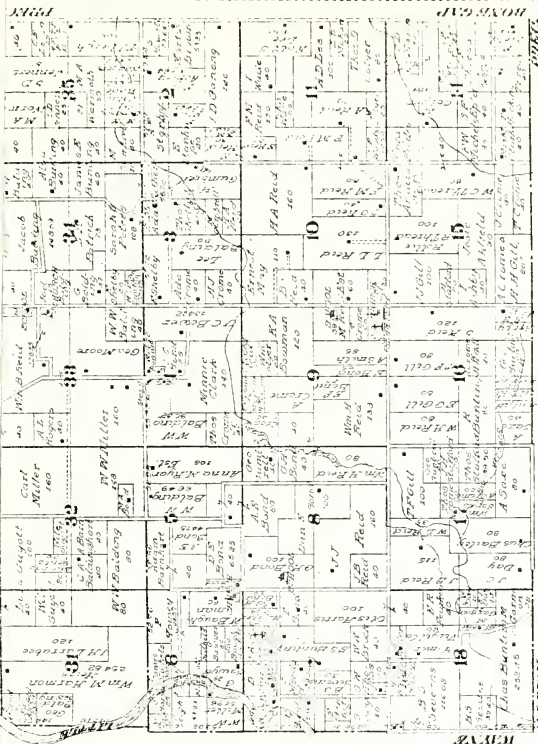


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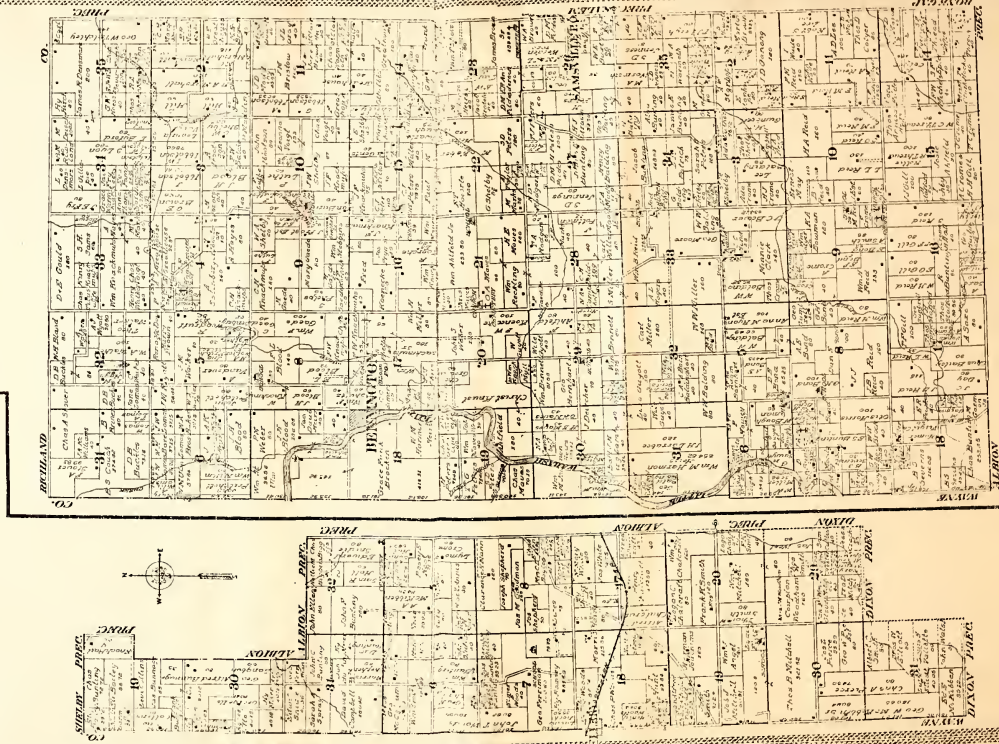
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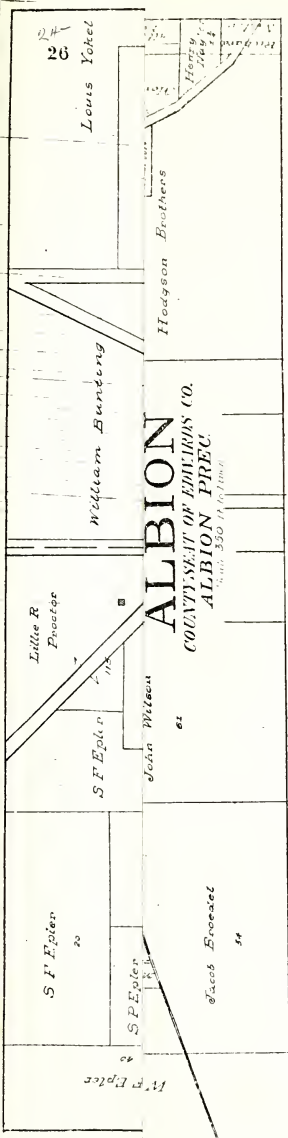
Part of Townships 1&2 South, Range 10 East of the 3rd PM.



Part of Townships 18.2 North & 1 South, Range 10 East of the 3rd PM

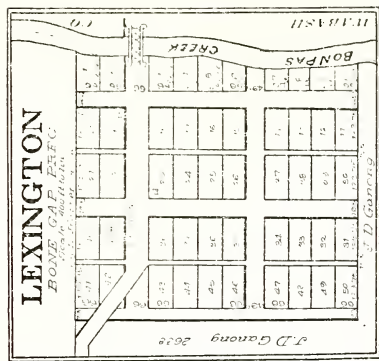
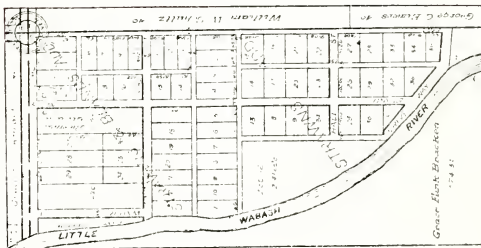


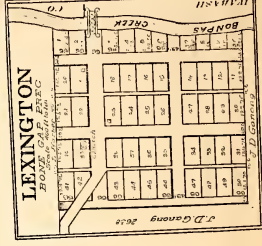
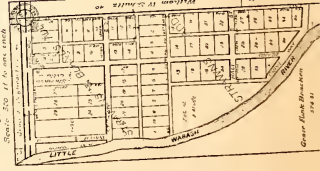
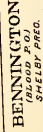
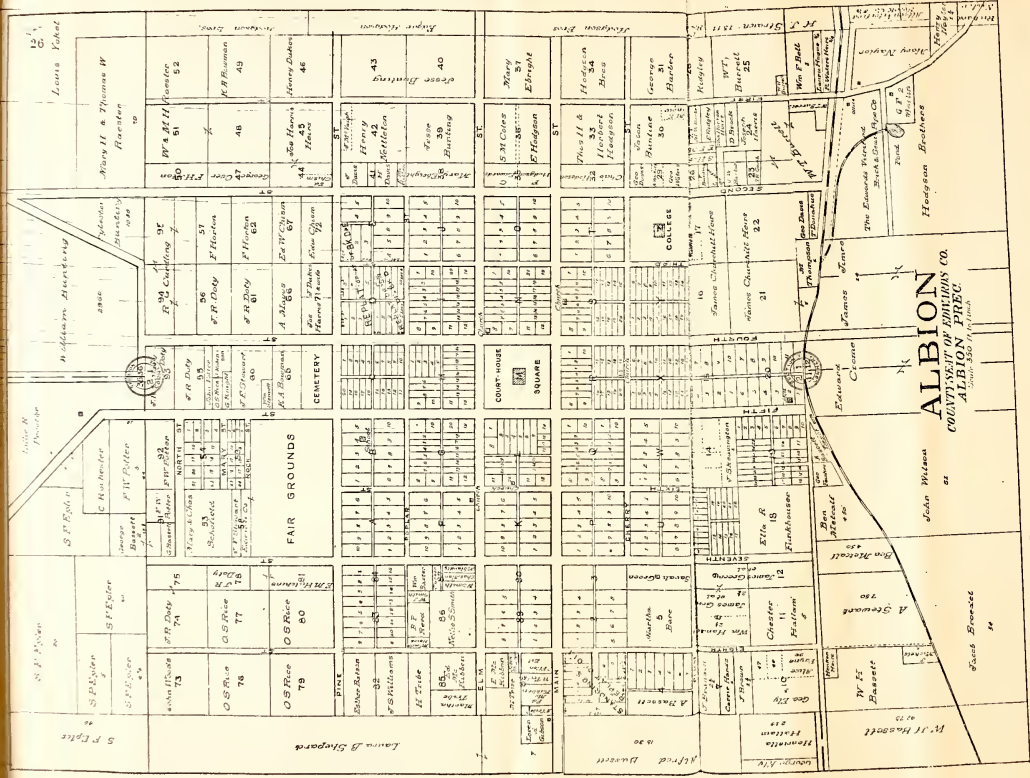




BENNINGTON
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James A. Smith

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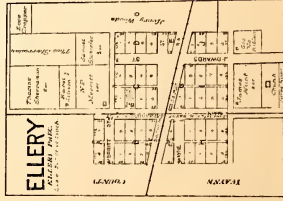
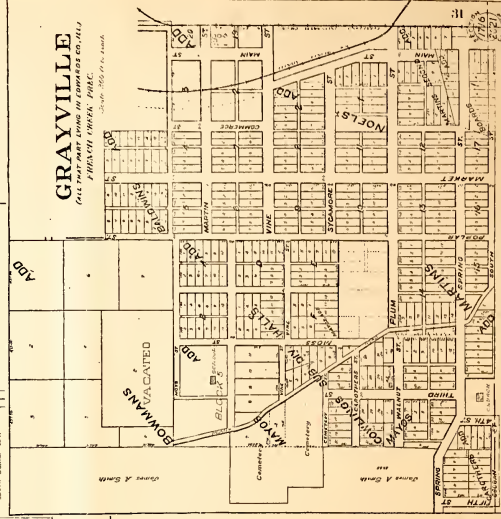
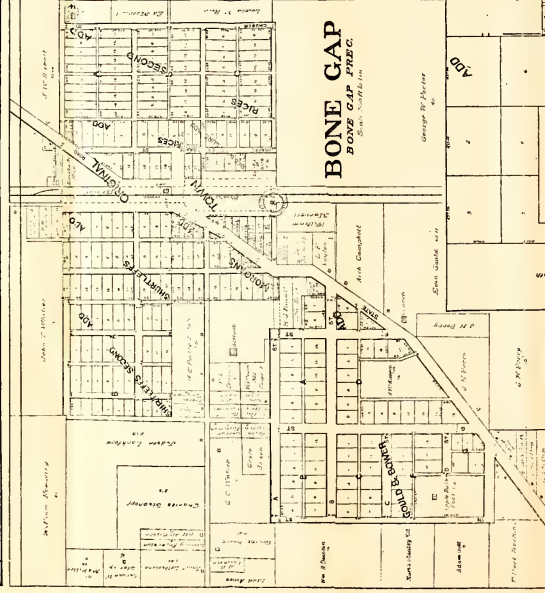
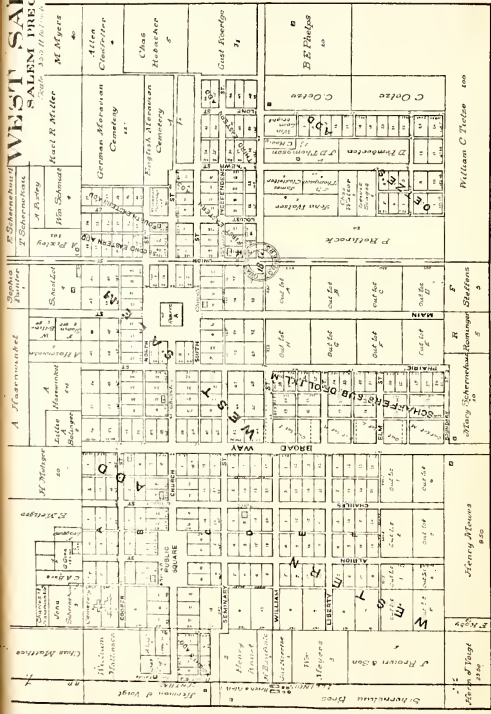
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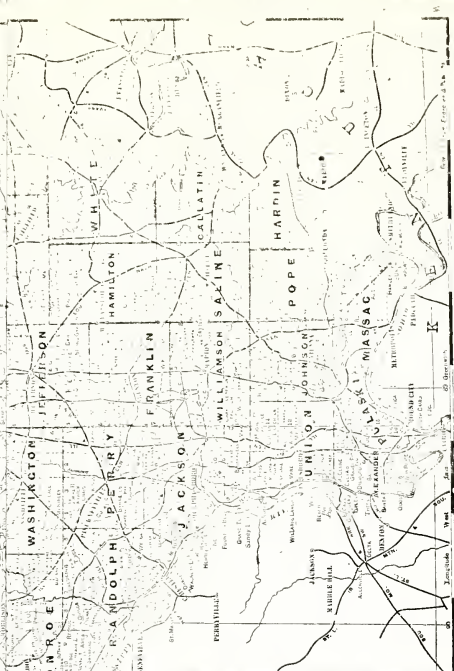






Published by U. S. F. G. M., Co., 1903, III.

EXPLANATION.



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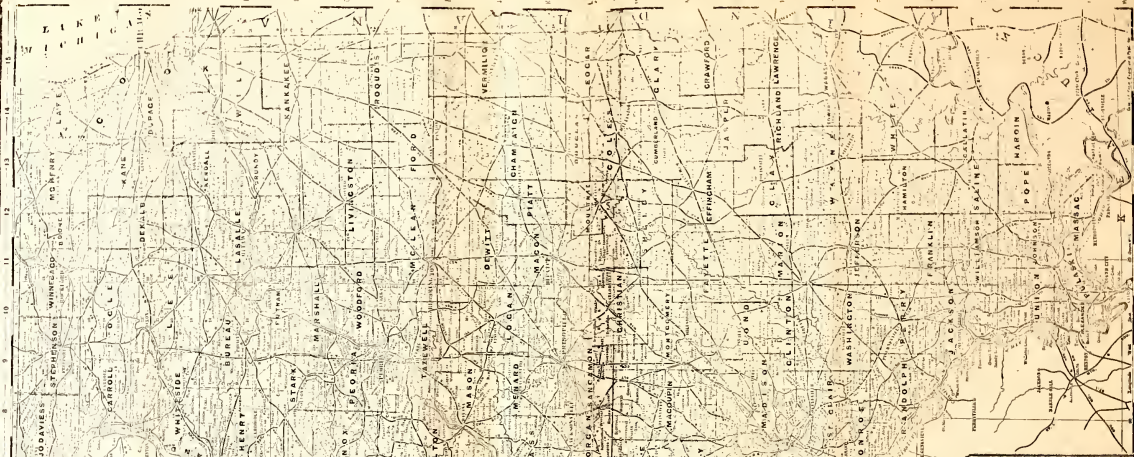
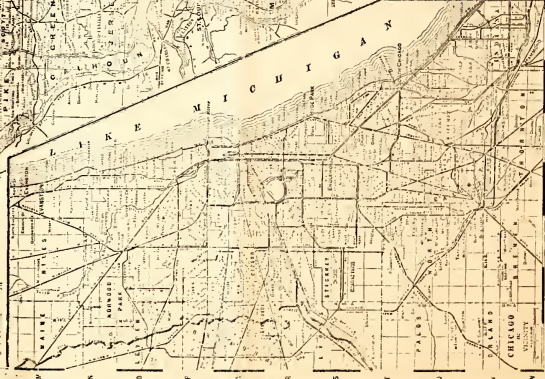


MAP OF ILLINOIS

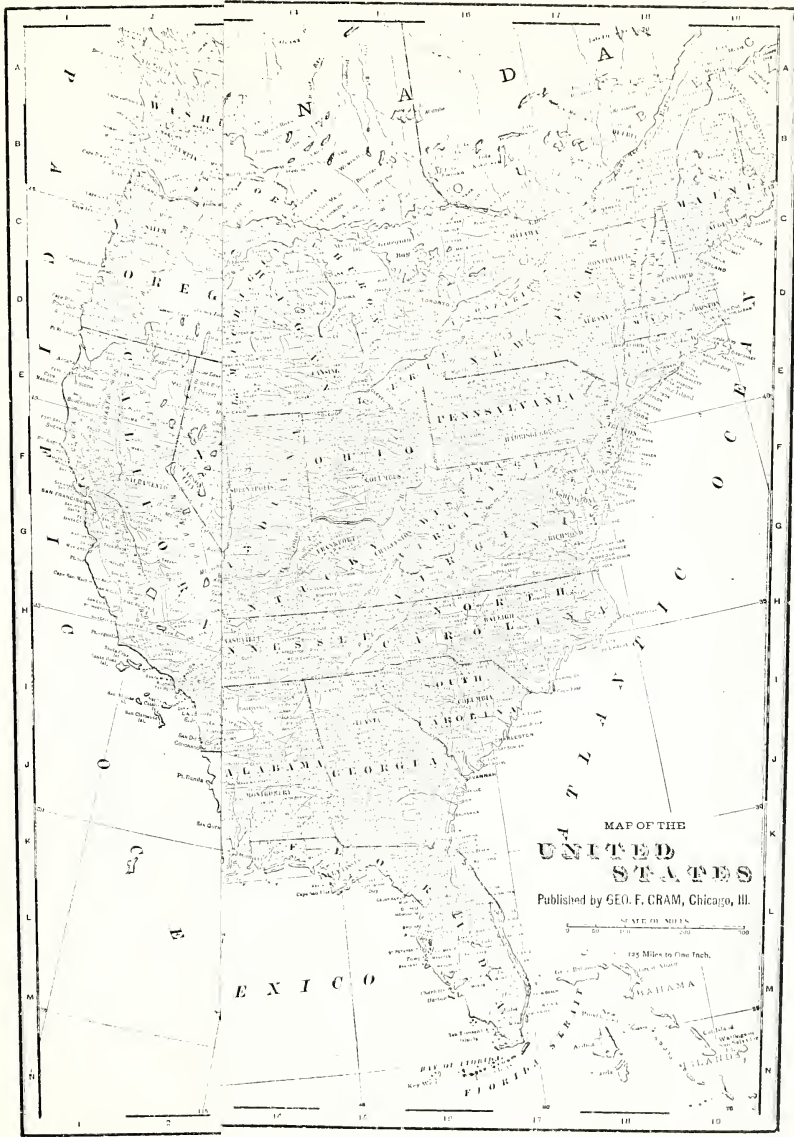
Published by E. C. BIRCH, Chicago, Ill.

EXPLANATION

<p>POPULATION</p> <p>100,000 and over 50,000 and over 25,000 and over 10,000 and over 5,000 and over 2,500 and over 1,000 and over 500 and over 250 and over 100 and over 50 and over 25 and over 10 and over 5 and over 2 and over 1 and over</p>	<p>RAILROADS</p> <p>Great Trunk Chicago & North Western Chicago & Rock Island Chicago & St. Louis Chicago & Springfield Chicago & Evansville Chicago & Indianapolis Chicago & Peoria Chicago & Quincy Chicago & Alton Chicago & Joliet Chicago & Elgin Chicago & Aurora Chicago & Oak Brook Chicago & Naperville Chicago & Wheaton Chicago & Lombard Chicago & Addison Chicago & Fox Lake Chicago & Frankfort Chicago & Morris Chicago & Mazon Chicago & Joliet Chicago & Elgin Chicago & Aurora Chicago & Oak Brook Chicago & Naperville Chicago & Wheaton Chicago & Lombard Chicago & Addison Chicago & Fox Lake Chicago & Frankfort Chicago & Morris Chicago & Mazon</p>	<p>WATER</p> <p>Lake Michigan Lake Huron Lake Erie Lake Ontario Lake Superior Lake St. Clair Lake Michigan Lake Huron Lake Erie Lake Ontario Lake Superior Lake St. Clair Lake Michigan Lake Huron Lake Erie Lake Ontario Lake Superior Lake St. Clair</p>
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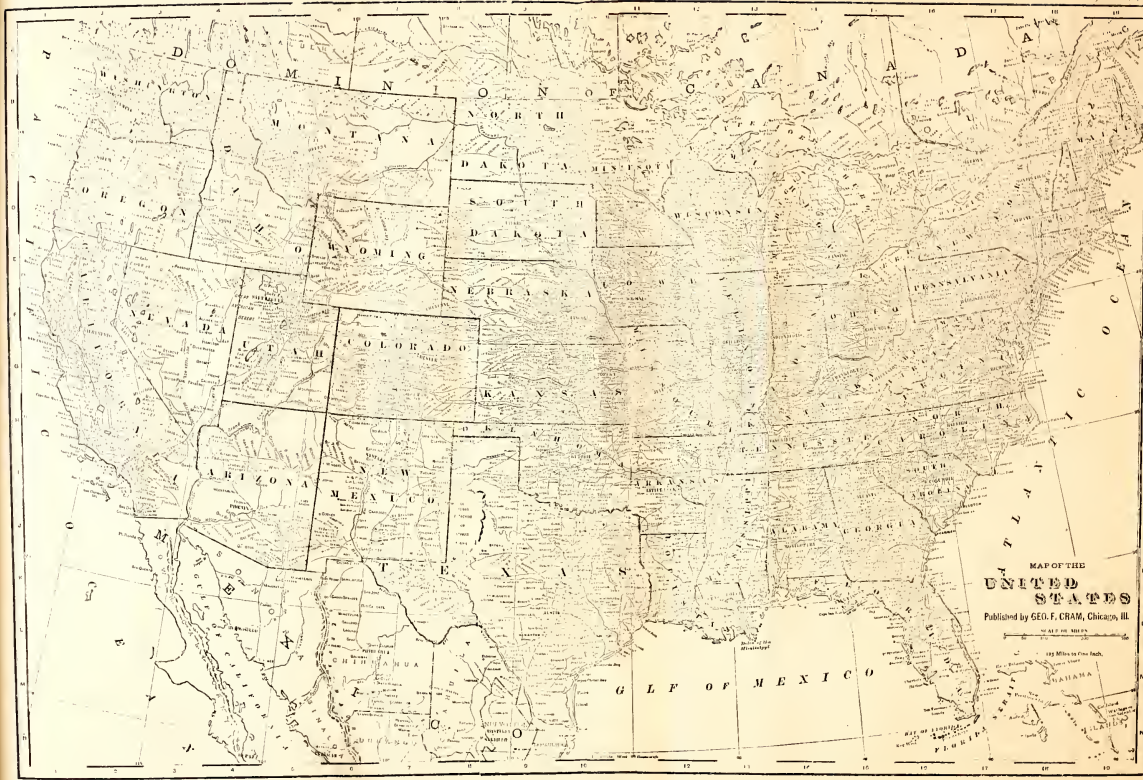


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MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
Published by GEO. F. GRAM, Chicago, Ill.

SCALE IN MILES

100 Miles to One Inch



stimulus of the Earth

Continental Shelves		7,600,000
Oceanic Vents	1,000	any
Global Plateau at Equator		30,000,000

Area of the Earth.

Total Surface	510,000,000
Water Bodies	361,000,000
Land	149,000,000

Ocean

Pa. 19.	Pa. 20.	Pa. 21.	Pa. 22.
Antarrillo	Antarrillo	Antarrillo	Antarrillo
Antarrillo	Antarrillo	Antarrillo	Antarrillo
Antarrillo	Antarrillo	Antarrillo	Antarrillo

Principal Salt Lakes

Label of the Country	Age	Age ²	Age ³	Age ⁴	Age ⁵
Algeria	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Angola	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Argentina	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Armenia	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Australia	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Austria	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Azerbaijan	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Bahrain	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Bangladesh	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Barbados	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Belarus	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Belgium	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Belize	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Benin	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Bhutan	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Bolivia	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Botswana	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Brazil	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Bulgaria	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Burkina Faso	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Burundi	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Cambodia	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Cameroon	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Canada	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Cape Verde	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Casakhstan	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Cayman Islands	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Czech Republic	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Dominican Republic	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Dominica	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
DRC	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Ecuador	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Egypt	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
El Salvador	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Equatorial Guinea	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Eritrea	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Estonia	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Ethiopia	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Fiji	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Finland	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
France	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Gabon	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Gambia	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Georgia	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Germany	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Ghana	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Greece	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Greenland	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Grenada	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Guatemala	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Guinea	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Guinea-Bissau	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Haiti	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Honduras	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Hungary	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
Iceland	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625
India	25.0	625	15625	390625	9765625

Principal Freshwater Lake
Area[illegible]

Longest Rivers

[illegible]

Volume Page

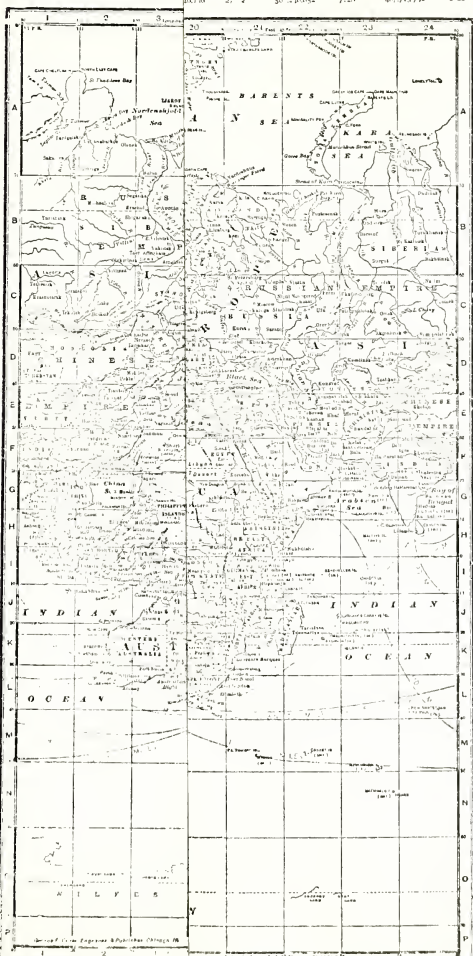
Armies of the World.	
Germans	241,181
French	175,000
Austrian-Hungary	170,000
Great Britain	160,000
Italy	148,000
Spain	140,000
Sweden	131,000
Belgium	120,000
American	110,000
China	100,000
Japan	90,000
Portugal	80,000
United States	80,000
Prussia	70,000
Austria	60,000
Denmark	50,000
Switzerland	40,000
United States	40,000
Spain	30,000
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China	10,000
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Belgium	10,000
China	10,000
American	1

Navies of the World

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD		1970-71
Great Britain		410 000
France		410 000
Holland		400 000
Germany		210 000
United States		90 000
Japan		20 000
Sweden		15 000
Denmark		10 000
Austria-Hungary		10 000
Switzerland		10 000
Belgium		10 000
Australia		10 000
Portugal		10 000
Spain		10 000
Greece		10 000
Italy		10 000
Poland		10 000
Czechoslovakia		10 000
Soviet Union		10 000
China		10 000

Railroads of the World

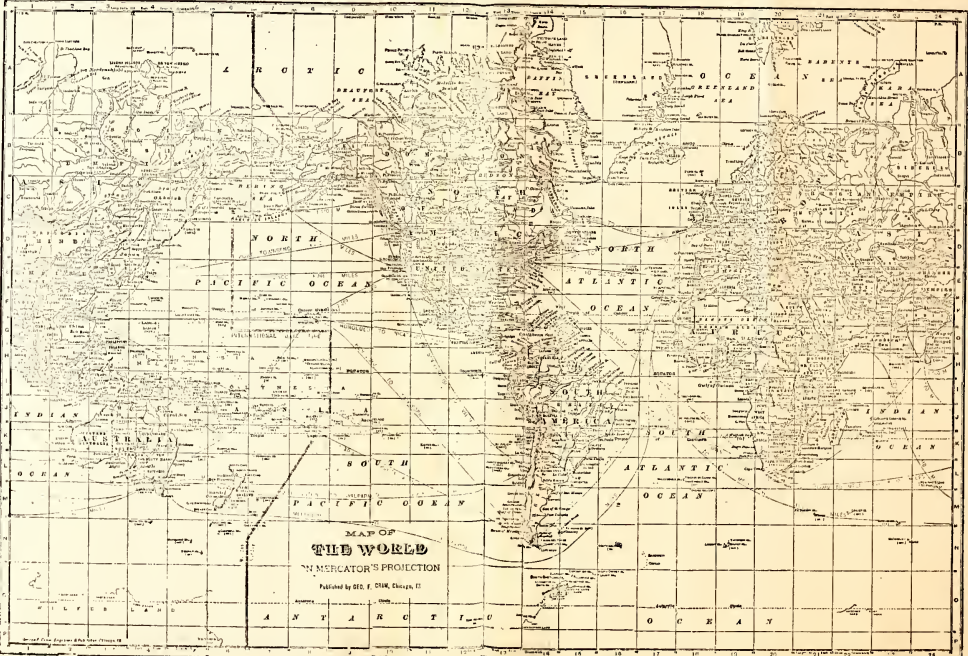
UNITED STATES		INDIA
Adults		
Almonds and Tarts	1.00	1.00
Apple Pie	1.00	1.00
Bread	1.00	1.00
Butter	1.00	1.00
Chicken	1.00	1.00
Cheese	1.00	1.00
Coffee	1.00	1.00
Corn	1.00	1.00
Cream	1.00	1.00
Custard	1.00	1.00
Eggs	1.00	1.00
Fruit	1.00	1.00
Grain	1.00	1.00
Ham	1.00	1.00
Herbs	1.00	1.00
Ice Cream	1.00	1.00
Meat	1.00	1.00
Milk	1.00	1.00
Oil	1.00	1.00
Pasta	1.00	1.00
Peanut Butter	1.00	1.00
Pineapple	1.00	1.00
Potatoes	1.00	1.00
Rice	1.00	1.00
Sausages	1.00	1.00
Shrimp	1.00	1.00
Soup	1.00	1.00
Spices	1.00	1.00
Tea	1.00	1.00
Tomatoes	1.00	1.00
Wine	1.00	1.00
Yogurt	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00
Adults		
Almonds and Tarts	1.00	1.00
Apple Pie	1.00	1.00
Bread	1.00	1.00
Butter	1.00	1.00
Chicken	1.00	1.00
Cheese	1.00	1.00
Coffee	1.00	1.00
Corn	1.00	1.00
Cream	1.00	1.00
Custard	1.00	1.00
Eggs	1.00	1.00
Fruit	1.00	1.00
Grain	1.00	1.00
Ham	1.00	1.00
Herbs	1.00	1.00
Ice Cream	1.00	1.00
Meat	1.00	1.00
Milk	1.00	1.00
Oil	1.00	1.00
Pasta	1.00	1.00
Peanut Butter	1.00	1.00
Pineapple	1.00	1.00
Potatoes	1.00	1.00
Rice	1.00	1.00
Sausages	1.00	1.00
Shrimp	1.00	1.00
Soup	1.00	1.00
Spices	1.00	1.00
Tea	1.00	1.00
Tomatoes	1.00	1.00
Wine	1.00	1.00
Yogurt	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00



Telegraphs of the Week

[illegible]





PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

Edwards County, Illinois

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; P. for Precinct; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Albion Journal, Newspaper, Albion, Ills.
Albion City of Albion.

Adams, C. H., Farmer, S. 31, P. Brown, P. O. Browns, 1904.

Bargh, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, P. Shelby, P. O. Albion, 1866.

Balling, William W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, P. Shelby, P. O. Albion, 1865.

Baldwin, J. A., City Clerk, Real Estate Dealer and Manager of the Cumberland Telephone Co., Farmville, Ills., 1871.

Baldwin, J. L., Farmer and Breeder of Registered Berkshire Hogs, S. 11, P. Shelby, P. O. Albion, 1867.

Beebe, Fred, Real Estate and Farm Sales, West Salem, 1866.

Beebe, E. C., Cashier, State Bank, Iowa City, 1862.

Beebe, W. H., Justice, Albion, 1865.

Beebe, Samuel, Farmer, S. 31, P. French Creek, Ills., 1867.

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Beebe, Samuel, Farmer, S. 31, P. French Creek, Ills., 1867.

the most interesting cases before the bar in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, and many of them in the line of his profession.

He was born in the State of New York, and was educated in the common schools of his native State. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and has since that time been engaged in the practice of his profession.

He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, and was elected President of the same in 1860. He was also a member of the American Bar Association, and was elected President of the same in 1865.

He was a member of the New York State Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the same in 1860. He was also a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was elected Speaker of the same in 1865.

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Johnson, V. V., Farmer, S. 19, P. French Creek, P. O. Gracville, 1861.

Johnson, Herman, Farmer, S. 19, P. French Creek, P. O. Gracville, 1861.

Johnson, Jesse, Farmer, S. 27, P. French Creek, P. O. Gracville, 1861.

Johnson, Robert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, P. French Creek, P. O. Gracville, 1861.

Johnson, Robert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, P. French Creek, P. O. Gracville, 1861.

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Johnson, Robert, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, P. French Creek, P. O. Gracville, 1861.

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

- Schock, W. A. Clothier, Albion.
 Schock, David, New, W. K. Strawn, Secretary, Albion.
 Schroeder, Fred A. Farmer, S. 27, P. French Creek, P. O. Grassville, 1865.
 Seiferman, W. H., Teacher, Albion.
 Seibert, Frank, Farmer and Breeder of Registered Merchen Filled Angus Cattle, S. 26, P. French Creek, P. O. Albion, 1878.
 Seibert, Theodore, Farmer, S. 35, P. French Creek, P. O. Grassville, 1866.
 Shaw, Mark, Farmer, S. 15, P. Dixon, P. O. Albion, 1849.
 Shaw, Thomas, Farmer, S. 14, P. Dixon, P. O. Albion, 1852.
 Shaw, William, Farmer, S. 15, P. Dixon, P. O. Albion, 1845.
 Sherk, M. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, P. Bone Gap, P. O. Bone Gap, 1861.
 Short, Abel, Farmer, S. 29, P. French Creek, P. O. Albion, 1856.
 Short, Ernest, Farmer, Dealer in Grain and Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle, S. 25, P. French Creek, P. O. Grassville, 1866.
 Sims, L. W., Minister, J. H. Sims, Elder for Co., Bone Gap, 1859.
 Smith, Frank K., Farmer, S. 20, P. Elletts, P. O. Elletts, 1847.
 Smith, T. J., Farmer, S. 2, P. Dixon, P. O. Albion, 1851.
 Stanhope, Grant, Farmer, S. 6, P. Brown, P. O. Brown, 1872.
 Stanhope, Arch, Farmer, S. 18, P. Albion, P. O. Albion, 1877.
 Stewart, Emerson & Co., General Banking, T. J. Stewart, Pres., Chas. Emerson, Cashier, Bankers of Green, West, Cashier, Albion.
 Street, H. J., Attorney at Law, Bone in Lewis County, Penn., May 1895, 1896. Served in the Civil War in the 89th and 106th P. A., Mustered in by Bar in 1862. Served in 1st Heavy Cavalry in 1862. Mr. Stewart has served as Justice in Chancery, Notary, Attorney and Recorder of R. R. and Witham's Commissioner, Albion.
 Streeter, T. W., Fruit Grower, S. 7, P. Salmon, P. O. West Salmon, 1841.
 Tait, John, Farmer, S. S. P. Dixon, P. O. Albion, 1868.
 Tice, Ralph, Farmer, S. S. P. Dixon, P. O. Grassville, 1873.
 Tice, Thomas, Farmer, S. S. P. Dixon, P. O. Grassville, 1862.
 Thread, Frank, Farmer and Prop. of Saw Mill and Thrashing Machine, S. 14, P. Shields, P. O. Albion, 1868.
 Thread, Kelle K., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, P. Shields, P. O. Albion, 1877.
 Thread, Wm. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, P. Shields, P. O. Albion, 1861.
 Thread, Wm. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, P. Bone Gap, P. O. Bone Gap, 1867.
 Vanels, J. E., Real Estate and Farming, Bone Gap.
 Vaughn, Emma, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, P. Shields, P. O. West Salmon, 1871.
 Walker, Henry R., Farmer, S. 5, P. Brown, P. O. Brown, 1861.
 Walker, John, Farmer, S. 6, P. Brown, P. O. Brown, 1861.
 Walker, Joseph, Farmer, S. 27, P. French Creek, P. O. Grassville, 1871.
 Walker, W. V., Farmer, S. 42, P. Shields, P. O. West Salmon, 1869.
 Walton, J. H., Farmer, S. 27, P. Bone Gap, P. O. Brown, 1864.
 Warren, Charles A., Albion.
 Waters & Son, Dealers in Saws and Hardware, Albion.
 Water, J. C., Jr., Physician, West Salmon, 1870.
 West Salmon Alliance, Mr. Bonfield, Editor, West Salmon.
 West Salmon, City ed.
 Wheeler, N. J., Jr., Doctor, Albion, 1852.
 Wilson, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, P. Albion, P. O. Albion, 1866.
 Woodell, Compton, Farmer, S. 6, P. French Creek, P. O. Albion, 1857.
 Woodell, C. W., Farmer, S. 15, P. Dixon, P. O. Albion, 1862.
 Woodham, J. M., Farmer, S. 29, P. Elletts, P. O. Elletts, 1873.
 Woods, Capt. Lee, Captain, Albion.
 Woods, Spangler, Farmer, S. 29, P. Brown, P. O. Albion, 1857.

ILLUSTRATIONS



JUDGE ISAAC W. HEDGCOCK

BEN L. NAYME,
County Clerk

EDWARDS COUNTY COURT HOUSE

W. H. LITTERMAN,
County SuperintendentLOREN A. GIBSON,
Re-order and Circuit ClerkCHARLEY MARSHALL,
Sheriff

WALTER A. WHEELER, D. D.



DR. A. C. LOW



T. B. MITCHELL



CLAUDE O. ELLIS



D. A. MACULAY



H. P. LOW



WALTER A. GIBSON



JOHN C. BENNETT



CHARLES EMERSON



W. A. GIBSON



J. A. GIBSON



JAMES H. GIBSON



ROBERT W. GIBSON



W. H. GIBSON



ILLUSTRATIONS



A. PINLEY



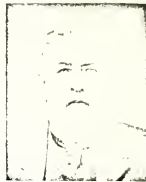
ROBERT S. CURTIS



EDWARD COAK



JOHN WALKER



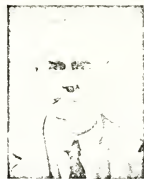
THOMAS W. GIBSON



HENRY BRANDON



GEO. FERRIMAN



WILLIAM C. COAK



WM. J. BUNTING



WILLIAM SHAW



H. J. STRAWN



GEORGE MCCOLLUM



ANSEL GOULD



MARK SHAW



LEE WOODS



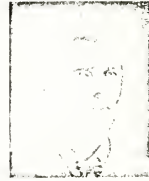
W. A. HOLLINS



FRED COOK



ANSEL SIGBERT



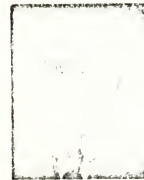
E. C. CHIVARSALL



T. J. SMITH



FRED HOLLINS, SR.



FRANK THIBBE



JOHN T. ORBY



WILLIAM H. THIBBE, JR.



JOHN HENDERSON



ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGE 53



MR. AND MRS. W. H. LASSETT



W. J. CHALKLEY



MR. AND MRS. A. L. HEDRICK



MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. CLARK



MR. AND MRS. COMPTON WOODHAM



MR. AND MRS. JOHN T. CURTIS



MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. HARLESS



B. F. CLODFELTER



ALVA BUNTING



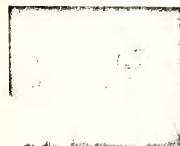
ERVIN GOULD



C. W. WOODHAM AND FAMILY



MR. AND MRS. FRANK K. SMITH
AND ZOLA M. SMITH



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE H. GAYNER



MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. JOHNSON



F. M. WOODHAM



MR. AND MRS. EVA GOULD



MR. AND MRS. GEO. L. CLARKE



MR. AND MRS. A. J. H. CLARKE



MR. AND MRS. A. L. H. CLARKE



BOBB R. ATKINS AND SON

ILLUSTRATIONS



JAMES BROWN, SR.



WM. B. SCHOFIELD



DANIEL R. TEACH



WM. ECKLING



JACOB HARNS



JOHN F. HERKIGE



FREDERICK A. SCHOPFER



SPANGLER WOODS



WM. LINE



F. M. REID



JULIAN TATE



DANIEL E. CRAIG



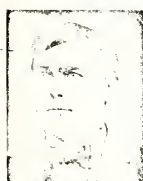
ALBERT LLOYD



THEODORE SIEBERT



JACOB MOTT



VIRGINIA JOHNSON



H. G. CHISWELL



CHRISTIAN KATES



JOHN A. ...



OLIVER JACKSON



HERMAN ...



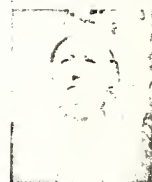
LEONARD ...



GEORGE ...



... AND ...



MRS. ELIZABETH ...

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

[illegible][illegible]

2. The present stream of the Land Surveys was made by the Ministry of Governmental Affairs on the basis of the progress on the 7th of May, 1984. It has been in force ever since and in the last 10 years it has been used for dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System." The bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are called the Principal Meridian and the Base Line, which run East and West. The Township and Range System is established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. The Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis of the survey. The surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory are made from these two lines.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridian and Base Lines in the Central and Eastern Canada. The lines are drawn from it the territory covered by each Meridian and Base Line. The lines are distinguished by color. The red and blue lines are the Principal Meridian and Base Line respectively. The green lines are the Sub-Principal Meridian and Base Line respectively.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYING

These three are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions, and a word, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, counting along the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or strip) lying west of the Meridian is Range I, W.; the next is Range II, W.; the third is Range III, W.; V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Prime Meridian. See Diagram 1.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run due East and West, parallel with the Base Line, in these are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This point is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory covered by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. The divisions of Township are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and the numbers are only used by name. For instance: The first six-mile division north of the Base Line is designated as Township 6 North, and the second as Township 5 North, and so on. Township 4 North, 3 North, 2 North, and 1 North, south of the Base Line, are designated as Township 4 South, 3 South, 2 South, and 1 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" of the initials of a Township, generally, predict the direction from the Base Line. See Plate 1.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 1, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships", which are 36 miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or in describing a parcel of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very easily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4 West of the 4th Principal Meridian, is at the center of the square marked ★ on Diagram 1, counting eight miles north of the Base Line and four miles west of the 4th Principal Meridian.

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

[illegible]

SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except Fractional Sections) are supposed to contain 640 acres—160 owners of the land, the converse of a quarter contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres. Each acre of land is described by the North-east quarter of Sect. quarter of Twp. 10. Diagram 5 shows it shows the plan of designating and describing the land with a description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, and it is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on one side of a section at the points marked A, B, C, and D, on Diagram 5. After establishing Township corner C, S. 1, T. 20

DIAGRAM 5.

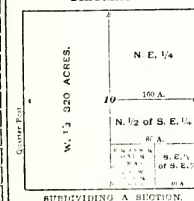


DIAGRAM 4

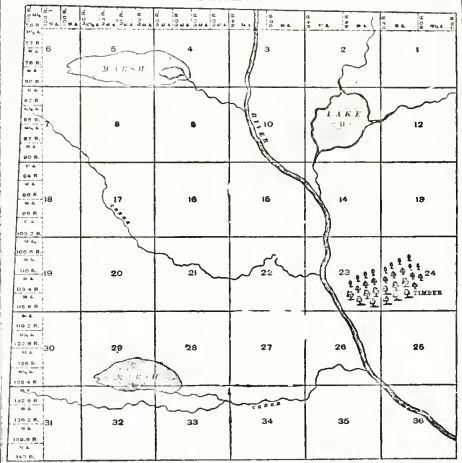
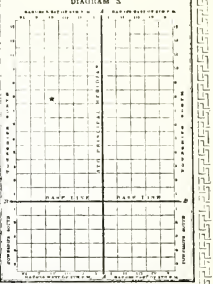


DIAGRAM 5



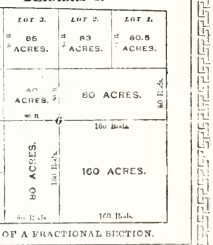
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 36,000 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—3600 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections in Fracta. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 400 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" (that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Dugan's 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land in each of these Sections is distributed and which "forts" or "excess" it affords. From this arrangement it will be seen that Township Laues, the southern Quarter may be much larger or smaller, as indicated as shown in Dugan's 6. They are national S.W. 1/4 of Section 6," etc. Of course by these variations are described in the township are narrower at the North than at the South and South converge as they run North and South with a definite width between them and as the Range increase run North and South, they will come every 600 feet, sectional Township run at its North end, no-Lated. See Dugan's 6, constantly and almost unprovably made

DIAGRAM 6



ENTERED AUTHORITY TO ACT OF CONGRESS IN THE YEAR A. D. 1875 BY J. A. GALE & CO., IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are responsible for a considerable part of the work that in most of the other States is handled

[illegible][illegible]

in the county board or other county officer in relation to their official duties to attend, if possible, all post-mortem examinations of a criminal. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury examine witnesses in their presence, give his advice and vote in a proper subject and, if the county attorneys are landed, draw up indictments and prepare the same for the grand jury. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney General, to appear for the State in cases in which the county is the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

[illegible]

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the states. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any surveys which may be entered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the states provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place all records on the survey made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be viewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have died violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has the power to subpoena witnesses to appear at the inquest, and in some of them this is not the case, and he is provided with a jury to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can hand over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing or the death.

The counties which have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county doctor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of revision, etc. The names of these offices vary in every State, but they do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

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also exist—existing on the borderline between the two. They are the states that are neither recognized, nor disregarded, and besides, the other many boundary conflicts they contain a boundary border, which is never exactly defined. Some of these are not settled, and others are settled but are not completely settled. Some are not settled because the border is not clearly defined, and others are not settled because they have been reserved for a later improvement of the border. Some of these are not settled because the border is not clearly defined, and others are not settled because they have been reserved for a later improvement of the border.

In many of the States, the boundary border has been described as a line that is not clearly defined, and others are not settled because they have been reserved for a later improvement of the border.

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SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. The U.S. Supreme Court in *San Antonio Independent School District v. Rodriguez*, 449 U.S. 617 (1981), held that the method of governing school districts, in the various states, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two patterns: (1) the local elected board of trustees, and (2) the locally elected and clearly defined method of taxation. All of these methods have excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by a minority educationist that no one of them is free from criticism. It is not possible to explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to compare them. The matter of giving the system of school government the same legal position in each of the states is a matter of state constitution and state law. In the United States, however, in some several points, it seems that the U.S. has a thorough and efficient system of local affairs, where the education of children is the state's responsibility, and the state is the primary educator. The school district is not a legal entity, and other property donated, received,

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In nearly all of the 100 countries of the world, the two general methods of planning are followed, with certain changes to make them more effective and to adapt them to the particular needs and needs for development of the different states. In some of the States, the township system, which has been followed in China, has been modified and adapted to the needs of the State. In some of the States, the township system has been modified and adapted to the needs of the State. In some of the States, the township system has been modified and adapted to the needs of the State.

In all of the States the Laws provide for the local government, cities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population, they may be separated from the county, and their affairs managed by their own officers, in which they are heard, both in the selection of officers and in the exercise of their authority. In some all affairs are provided for handling, the more complex educational interests of villages and cities often call for boards hiring men to manage the schools. In some cases the county board of education is extended. In civil matters some of the counties have a county court, which is extended. In some villages a justice is corporate body, a separate and distinct from the township providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the county.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

A business bank is one whose capital is employed in making loans to individuals and corporations, and in carrying out the various duties of a bank. It is a business enterprise, and its success depends on the efficiency of its management. The business bank is one whose capital is employed in making loans to individuals and corporations, and in carrying out the various duties of a bank. It is a business enterprise, and its success depends on the efficiency of its management.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

The first step in the opening of an account is the selection of a bank. The depositor should consider the bank's reputation, its capital, and its location. The bank should be one that is well known and has a long history of successful operation. The depositor should also consider the bank's interest rate and its services.

DEPOSITS.

Deposits are made in a bank in the form of cash or by check. The depositor should keep a record of all deposits made, and the bank should keep a record of all deposits received. The bank should also keep a record of all withdrawals made from the account. The depositor should also keep a record of all withdrawals made from the account.

DISCOUNT, LOAN, ETC.

The bank may offer a discount on the face value of a bill when it is cashed. The bank may also make loans to its customers. The bank may also offer other services, such as the collection of bills and the payment of dividends.

CHECKS.

A check is a written order from a depositor to a bank to pay a certain amount of money to a specified person or to the order of the depositor. The bank should pay the check to the person named in it, or to the order of the depositor.

to the bank through its agent or a student note in a bank. It is a business enterprise, and its success depends on the efficiency of its management.

STATEMENTS AND RECEIPTS.

A statement is a written report of the bank's operations for a certain period of time. A receipt is a written acknowledgment of the receipt of money or property.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

Negotiable paper is a written instrument that can be transferred from one person to another. It includes promissory notes, bills of exchange, and checks. The bank should accept negotiable paper from its customers.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

A promissory note is a written promise to pay a certain amount of money to a specified person or to the order of the promisor. The bank should accept promissory notes from its customers.

QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS are asked by students to clarify their understanding of the material. The teacher should answer the questions to the best of his ability.

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QUESTIONS are asked by students to clarify their understanding of the material. The teacher should answer the questions to the best of his ability.

ENDORSEMENTS.

Endorsements are written on the back of a bill or check. They are used to transfer the bill or check to another person. The bank should accept bills and checks with endorsements.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A bill of exchange is a written order from one person to another to pay a certain amount of money to a specified person or to the order of the drawer. The bank should accept bills of exchange from its customers.





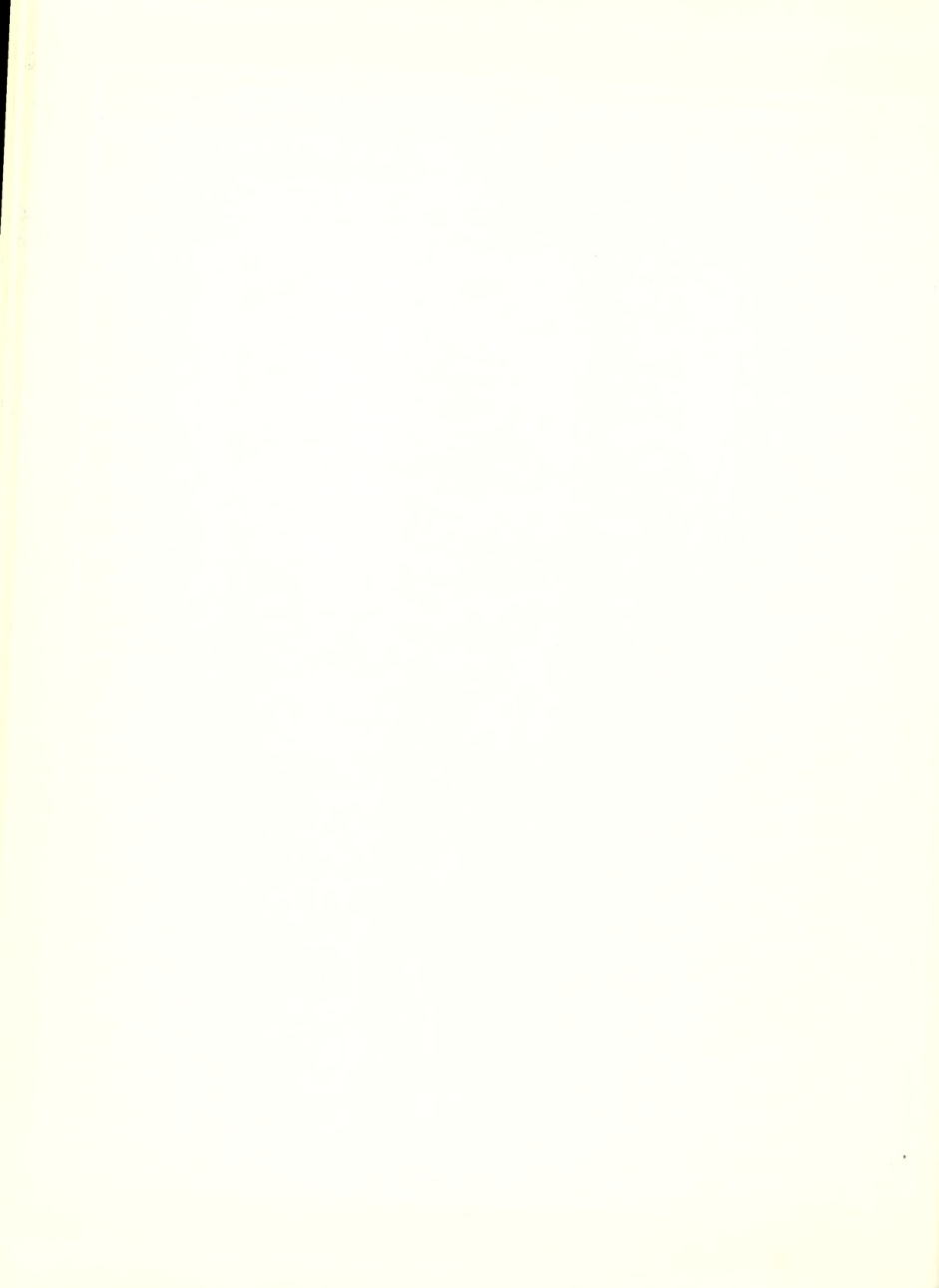
CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF ANCIENT, MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

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The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History, II. Mediaeval History, III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

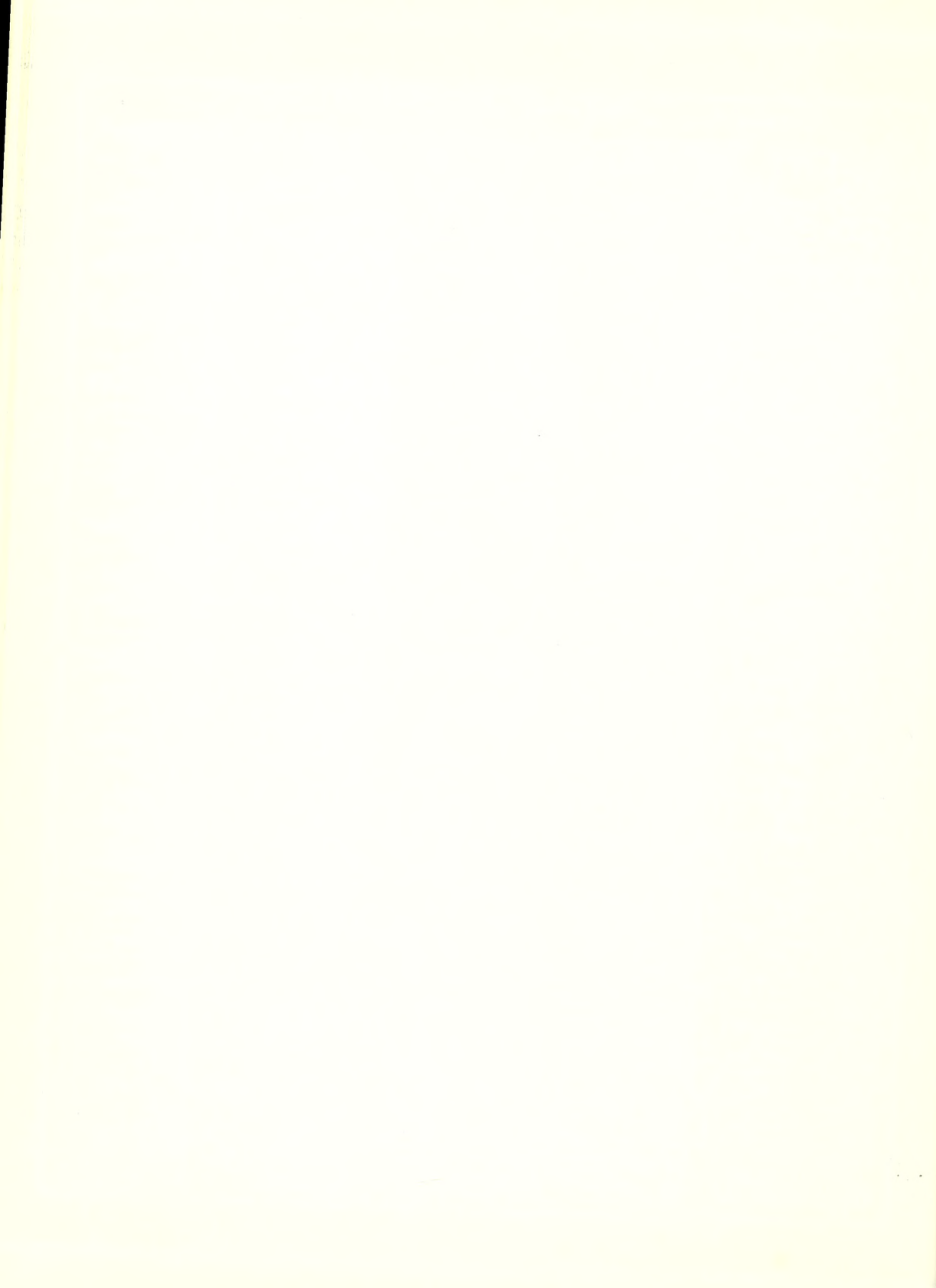
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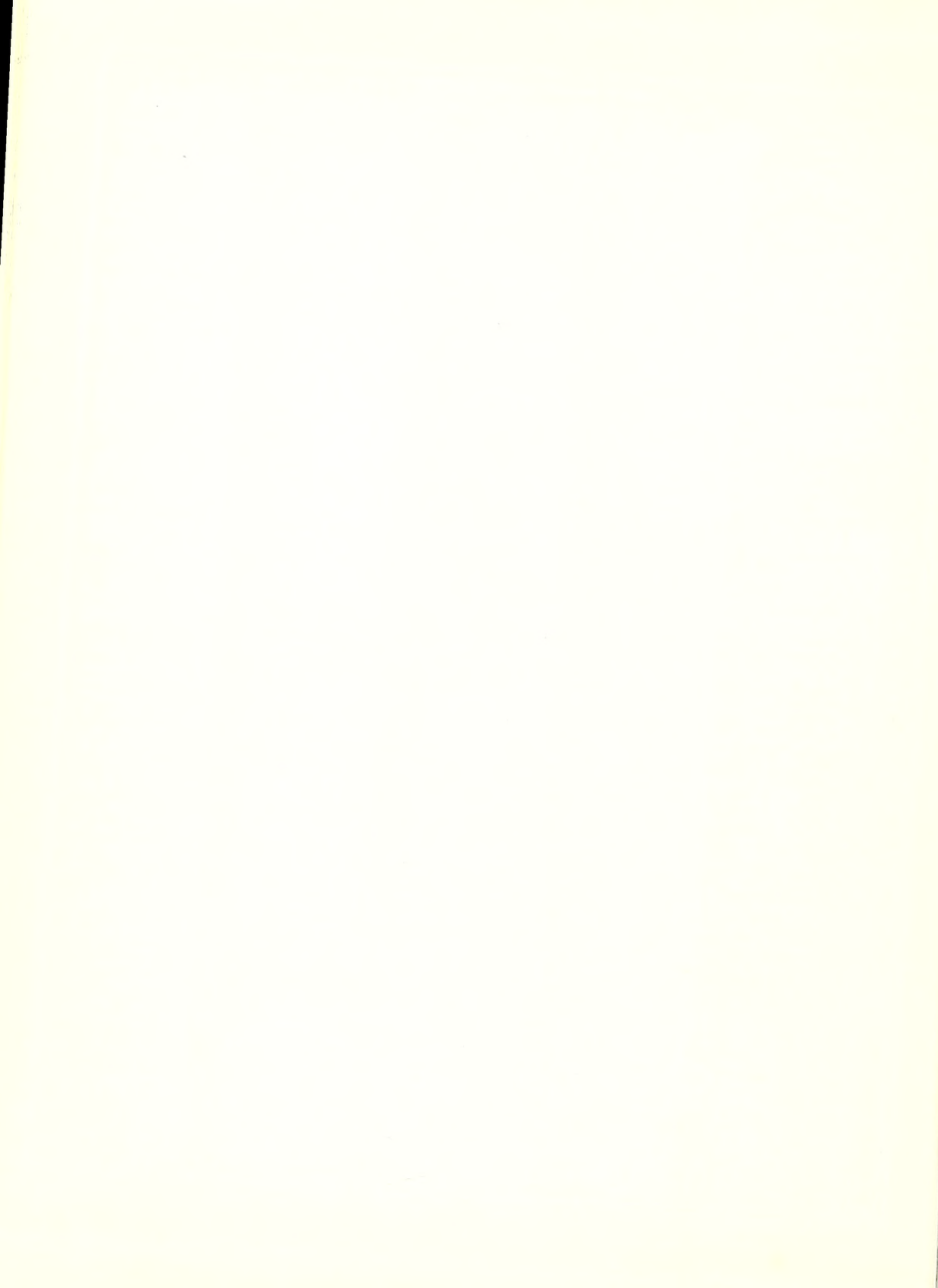
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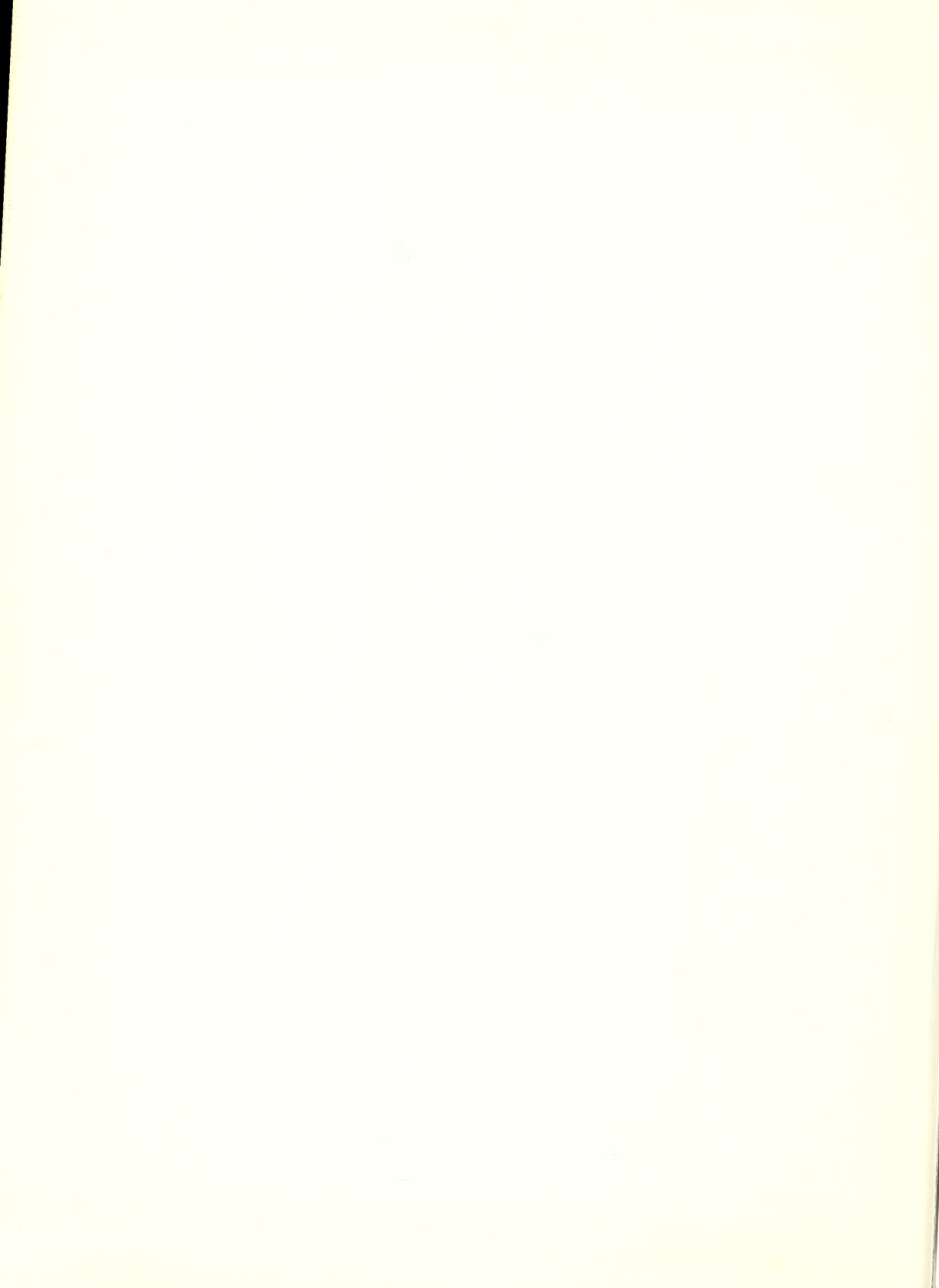


NOTHING BUT DELAY AND MODERN HISTORY

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